



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Notes on the Geology and Paleontology of the Lower Saskatchewan River Valley. By E. M. KINDLE. Geol. Sur., Canada, Museum Bull. No. 21, 1915. Pp. 25, pls. 4.

Description of Silurian sections and faunas, including new species, *Leptaena sinuosus* and *L. Parvula*.

H. R. B.

The Geology and Mineral Resources of the Buller-Mokihinui Sub-division, Westport Division, New Zealand. By P. C. MORGAN and J. A. BARTRUM. New Zealand Dept. of Mines, Geol. Surv., Bull. No. 17, new series, 1915. Pp. 210, pls. 19, figs. 1, maps 9.

This area is situated on the northeast coast of the South Island of New Zealand. The rocks are described as consisting of the Aore series of metamorphosed Siluro-Ordovician sediments intruded by pre-Triassic granites, a coal-bearing Eocene series, the Oamaru series of Miocene age, and Quaternary deposits, both Pleistocene and Recent.

The Westport district is famous for its gold placers, fluvial and marine gravels having yielded a total of £4,675,000. The industry has greatly declined in recent years. The Eocene coal is a high-grade bituminous variety. The total tonnage is estimated at 123,000,000 tons, of which 60,000,000 is extractable. The Miocene series contains considerable quantities of brown and lignitic coal.

H. R. B.

The Squantum Tillite. By ROBERT W. SAYLES. Bull. Mus. Comp. Anat., Harvard College, LVI, No. 2 (1914), 141-75, pls. 12.

For many years the origin of the Roxbury conglomerate has been a subject of debate. As early as 1875 W. W. Dodge stated his belief in the glacial origin of these beds; the writer has at last established this view. The Roxbury series, comprising the Roxbury conglomerate, the Squantum tillite, and the Cambridge slate, is of late Paleozoic age, probably Permian. If there is no duplication of beds by folding, the tillite is 600 feet thick. It is an unstratified mass of unsorted materials much affected by dynamic movements, with the development of secondary cleavage. The rock fragments are of several kinds, variable in size, and mostly angular or subangular in shape. Striated stones were found at four localities.